

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY J. W. CORNELL, OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

No. 73

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HUNCHBACK—TWO
PASTORS.BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY—RICHIE—SERIOUS
FAMILY.BUTLER'S THEATRE, Chambers street—UPPER TEN
AND LOWER TWENTY—WANDERING MINSTREL.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE SOLDIER'S
DAUGHTER—TEACHER TAUGHT—MY SISTER KATE.AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—FATHER COCK
HOLE IN THE WALL. Evening—ORPHEUS' DREAM.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—473 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 33 Broadway—EVENING
AND AFTERNOON OPERA TROUPE.

EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway—PANDORA OF EUROPE.

New York, Thursday, March 15, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Pacific, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after a tedious and difficult passage. Her news, although it comprises but little of actual importance, is nevertheless of considerable interest. England had experienced another ministerial "crisis," caused by the abrupt withdrawal of Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham from the Palmerston cabinet. It appears as we anticipated, that the right honorable baronet could not withstand the furious onslaught made on his official conduct by Sir Charles Napier in his late speech at the London Mansion House. After a series of parliamentary explanations, the Prime Minister had announced the reconstruction of the cabinet, with the resumption of office by Lord John Russell in the capacity of Secretary for the Colonies. It is so arranged that the duties of his new post will not at present interfere with his new action as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the important conference about to be held in Vienna. Indeed, his Lordship had already left London, and after a prolonged interview with the Emperor of the French, started direct for Berlin, en route to the Austrian capital. One of the most striking features of these advices is the reported determination of the Emperor Napoleon to visit the Crimea in person, in order, as alleged, to inspect the condition of the French army, reconcile differences amongst his generals, and propose a new plan of attack on Sebastopol, (which will involve a considerable change in the present tactics), said to be formed by himself, after receiving a private report from General Niel, an eminent officer of engineers, lately returned to Paris from the Black Sea. Our latest advices on this subject incline to the belief that His Majesty would leave the capital on the 7th of the present month, although both the Austrian and English governments had signified their disapprobation of such a step.

From the Crimea we learn that the French engineers had mined very close to the walls of Sebastopol, and that the Russians continued to harass them with severe night sorties. Considerable reinforcements and supplies of provisions had been received by the besieged, the weather was becoming more mild, and the condition of the English army was materially improved. General Liprandi, with forty thousand men, had, on the 17th of February, suddenly attacked the newly arrived Turks at Eupatoria, under the command of Omar Pasha. As a result of some hours the Russians were compelled to retire with five hundred men hors du combat, whilst the Turks lost one hundred and fifty men and six hundred killed. The British men-of-war lying in the harbor protected the Turkish flanks in good style, and shelled Liprandi's soldiers with disconcerting effect. The allied fleets of England and France, intended to operate in the Baltic during the spring, will be on a scale of immense magnitude, England alone resolving to send out one hundred ships and about two thousand three hundred guns; whilst France pledges herself to furnish one hundred and fifty steam ships and army transports. In the meantime the Czar has issued a ukase, calling the entire male population of his territories to arms, and from all parts of his kingdom the din of naval and military preparation resounds. It is said that he has now a force of three hundred thousand men in the Crimea, so that a great, and, perhaps, decisive battle may be looked for, provided the peace negotiations do not proceed satisfactorily at Vienna. The Czar had also declared war against Sardinia. The London Daily News publishes a letter from Mazzini condemning the adherence of Sardinia to the Western alliance as injurious to the honor and interests of England.

Great popular distress existed in England, owing to an absence of employment in the large towns, high government taxes, and a very severe winter. The discontent was openly manifested in alarming riot in Liverpool, which continued for two days, while scenes nearly similar were enacted in London. Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P. for Middlesex, the oldest and perhaps most tried and steadfast leader of the living political reformers of England, is dead. We regret that want of space prevents us giving to-day an extended biographical sketch, in which the leading points of his varied life are carefully noted.

From Spain we learn that the Cortes had passed a bill of indemnity securing the present ministry from any unpleasant consequences hereafter owing to their action in expelling the Queen mother from the country. E-parteiro avowed himself as a leader of the revolution, and stated it as his opinion that the act had saved Spain as well as Queen Isabella. One of the ministry made some remarks on the departure of Mr. Soule from Madrid, with a brief allusion to the relations then existing between her Majesty and the United States, which he looked on as satisfactory.

Mr. Mason, U. S. Minister at Paris, was recovering his health rapidly. As far as cotton was regarded, the news by the Pacific was better than had been anticipated. The sales in this market after the receipt of the news yesterday, reached about 1,000 bales, and prices closed at one-eighth of a cent advance over those current in the forenoon of the previous day. Middling Up-lands were at 8 1/2c; do Florida, 9c; do Mobile, 9 1/2c, and do New Orleans and Texas, 9 1/2c. Owing to light supplies the market for some weeks past for flour and grain has been but little affected by news from Europe, and the Pacific's news yesterday formed no exception. The market was less active, but prices were unchanged. Old mess pork sold to a fair extent, without further change. New sold in lots at better prices. Beef sold to a fair extent offering for shipment to Liverpool, and rated closed at a slight advance, while quotations for provisions, &c., were rather easier.

Yet it comes space. The telegraph and the newspapers tell us there is a prospect of peace. The statement is false. There can be no peace till the questions involved in and those raised by the war are decided. The merchants want peace, the manufacturers want peace, the starving crowds at London and Liverpool want peace; and want it so badly that they persuade themselves there will be peace. But in England—so long the terror of the seas, and the boasted bulwark of constitutional freedom in Europe; England, whose historians represent her as holding the balance between the continental nations, and impelling or restraining their conflicts by the gigantic power of her money; England, whose sons have filled literature with the boasts—and not empty boasts—of their courage, their perseverance, their undying tenacity; is this England going to make

peace because the folly and ignorance of her officers have lost an army at Sebastopol? The idea is absurd. With disheartened Great Britain cannot yet retreat. If any think that Russia can make peace, without suffering far more than it is in the power of the allies at present to inflict, they should note the opinion of such men as General Czarzewski, late Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, and for twenty years a Russian officer of high rank. "Nothing can be done," says he, "until the prestige of the Emperor has been broken by a series of defeats. Taking Sebastopol and Cronstadt will be good beginnings, but their first effects will be only to irritate. Russia will fight as long as she can stand." Think of this, of the helpless allied army before Sebastopol, and of the eight hundred thousand fresh men Russia has yet to pour forth, and then say whether overtures towards peace can be made by Russia!

But whether peace or war, the true, the great question called into being by this war is unchanged. That question is the struggle for popular rights in Europe. We, on this side the ocean, who have had no throne to subvert, no rooted aristocracy to hew down and cast into the fire, have long and earnestly watched for the day when the men of Europe should rise and demand the same rights as we have asserted for ourselves. When a Kosuth or a Mazzini aroused a fitful insurrection here or there, and made a clamor as though the end were come, and demanded the honors and the sympathy due to the martyr, this journal has denounced the cheat or the blunder, and warned the world not to put faith in those who aimed at making Europe free by the aid of nightly conspiracies or sudden barricades. We knew that no great movement could be accomplished by these rash means or under the guidance of half-brained enthusiasts. But now that half Europe is in arms, and the great conservative press of England has taken the lead in the revolutionary charge, it seems that the day cannot be far distant when we shall witness some change such as the world has not seen for centuries. Everything conspires for its accomplishment. The Russians prevent a victorious army from returning to keep down the people. The aristocracy offer sufficient resistance to feed the movement, and curb rashness. The good sense of the people warns them to conspire in broad daylight, and say what the spirit moves them to utter in the hearing of all men. Day after day, the curse of an oligarchical government is more deeply felt. It is even an advantage that France should be quiet, and thus no opportunity afforded for the importation of those headlong and suicidal measures which have rendered so many Parisian revolutions fruitless.

There is a wonderful lesson to be learnt from the calm stolidity with which the British peers debate measures in their House, while the people are breaking into bakers' shops at Liverpool and London, and meetings all over the country are tracing the failure of the late military operations to the effects of aristocratic inebriety. Just so the splendid old gentlemen of France sneered in their lordly way, and pursued the even tenor of their noble life while the Bastille was falling, and Rouget de l'Isle was writing the "Marseillaise." A few weeks more, says the Times, and it will be too late for Lord Palmerston to mend matters. What good can he do in the few weeks? Can he take Sebastopol, when April and May will pour into it two hundred thousand Russians? Can he send an able General to the Crimea, when the rules of the service restrict his choice to those who are as useless as Lord Raglan? Can he reform the army, when the whole articles of war are framed on the principle that officers shall be gentlemen not soldiers, and the material for a good British staff does not exist? Even if a truce is made at Vienna, will the British people whose blood is up submit any the more readily to a rule whose worthlessness has been so completely proved? No, no. It may be weeks, it may be months before the people rise; but if anything short of bayonets in the streets of London settles the present difficulty, it will be absurd to say that the age of miracles has past.

CUBA AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—THE VERY LATEST.—On Saturday last the Cuban policy of the administration, according to the Washington Union, was decidedly pacific, anti-Buchanan, anti-Mason, anti-Soule, anti-filibuster, innocent and conciliatory—by Sunday, according to the same organ, it had undergone a radical change, falling back upon the war platform of Aila-Chapelle as the last and only chance for Cuba and the administration. Since then, one of our Washington correspondents informs us a middle course has been hit upon by Marcy—a compromise policy, in the shape of a reciprocity free trade treaty between the United States and Cuba. Brilliant thought! It only requires of Spain to give up her import and export revenues derived from Cuba. She is rich, has a large surplus of ready money, and can, surely, afford us this compromise for the sake of peace. But if she refuses; what then? We are stultified. We give it up. For the present, however, the plan of a reciprocity treaty will answer as well as anything else for Mr. Dodge at Madrid. Should Spain decline free trade, and refuse to sell out, the island being absolutely "necessary to the safety of our cherished Union," we must take it, either with or without the consent of Marcy.

Let us hear from the Union again. We should like to know the exact Cuban policy of the administration since the New Hampshire election.

THE LEGISLATURE, THE TEN GOVERNORS, AND THEIR DRUNKEN FROLIC.—The closing scene at the reception given the other day by the "Ten Governors" to the members of the Legislature on their annual visit to the city of New York and "the institutions," was a disgraceful and disgusting affair. It will be somewhat astonishing to the people of the interior, who have been for many days in hourly expectation of the passage of the Maine Liquor law, to learn that the Legislature, in a body, dropping the bill and the cause of temperance, have been off to Blackwell's Island on a "glorious spree." Generous Ten Governors! admirable legislators! hall fellows well met! Two hundred bottles of wine, and brandy and whiskey ad libitum. After this priming—after these Bacchanalian orgies of Sewardism, surely there is a hope for the cause of temperance and morality. This frolic we regard as decidedly ominous of the speedy passage of the Maine Liquor law. It was, perhaps, a parting love feast of our Seward law makers, in honor of free liquor and plenty of it. Our Seward reformers have had their spree. Now let us prepare for short supplies, under the certificate of the doctor.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—MR. PIERCE OUT ADMITS.—THE SPOILS DEMOCRACY DEMOLISHED.—The result of the recent election in New Hampshire "crushes out" the spoils democracy in that quarter. It was the Granite State, the Gibraltar, the citadel, the impregnable stronghold of the administration. It was the test question between Mr. President Pierce and the new American party in his own bailiwick; between his spoils democracy and the free electors of the State, between the endorsement and the repudiation of his administration; and it is repudiated root and branch. The reaction is overwhelming—awful—complete. The domestic policy, the foreign policy of our New Hampshire President—Nebraska, Cuba, Kozaia, Greytown and Marcy's leather breeches, path and all, have all been sent to the washwoman, to be washed, dried, starched and ironed. New Hampshire repudiates in '55 her promising champion of '52. She shows him, his measures, his principles, and his supporters. New Hampshire is revolutionized.

Governor, Legislature, both branches of Congress, out-and-out anti-administration. This is worse than Pennsylvania or Ohio. Everything has now gone by the board except Virginia, and she is going. New Hampshire has done the business. Mr. Wise may persevere with the courage of Don Quixote to the last, but his knight errantry draws to a close. Virginia made Mr. Pierce a great man in '52, but it was a great mistake. New Hampshire says so. Virginia will second New Hampshire and Illinois. No help for it. We bow to the will of the people. Where is Paul R. George?

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS AND GAMBLERS.—Now and then we are informed of the arrest of a spongy gambler, or a batch of them in the suburbs, or of a lottery policy dealer or two; and these proceedings are paraded to the world as proofs of the progress of municipal reform in this hopeful city of ours. We have only to suggest again to Mayor Wood and the authorities, that the best way to disperse these lottery policy shops and gambling saloons, is to begin at headquarters. Why not commence operations in Broadway? Our City Fathers are too modest; but suppose they try. Give us a dashy novelty or two in the way of reform. These little things are of no account.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Queen Victoria is compelled to change her Cabinet very often, in the hope of a better one; President Pierce is compelled to hold on to his Cabinet for fear of something worse. But the English Cabinets are discordant, our's is a unit. What a blessed thing is ministerial harmony! Ask Marcy. Ask Forney.

THE LATEST NEWS.
BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.
Non-Arrival of the Africa.
HALIFAX, March 14—10 P. M.
We have as yet no tidings of the Africa, and judging by the passage of the Pacific, and the possibility of a slight detention in Liverpool, owing to the non arrival of the Africa up to the 27th ult., we scarcely look for her before Thursday or Friday.

Detention of the Steamship Canada.
BOSTON, March 14, 1855.
The steamship Canada broke her side lever last night, and will be detained in consequence.
Mr. Lewis, the agent of the line, will notify the public when the repairs will be finished. It is thought she may be able to go to sea by Friday.

The Election in New Hampshire.
THE LATEST RETURNS.
CONCORD, March 14—9 P. M.
One hundred and eighty nine towns show the following vote for Governor—
Metcalf, (Know Nothing).....20,777
Metcalf, (Republican).....22,760
Bell, (Whig).....2,882
Fowler, (Free Soil).....1,015
Metcalf's majority over all.....2,100
The thirty-nine towns remaining to be heard from last year gave 8,619, and all others 2,780. Metcalf's majority, therefore, cannot be greatly increased, nor can it be much reduced.

Of the two hundred and fifty-five representatives known to have been elected, sixty-four are democrats. About fifty remain to be heard from.
The opposition have carried the three Congressmen, four of the five Councillors, and ten of the twelve State Senators—perhaps eleven.

It is proper to state that this formidable army of K. N.'s were elected by the aid of wild and free soil votes. In fact, there are but two parties in New Hampshire—the administration and the opposition, or fusion. The former is most signally routed.

The vote of Nashua is, for Metcalf, 1,022; Baker, 473; Bell, 169; Fowler, 25.
The vote of Portsmouth is, for Metcalf, 700; Baker, 566; Bell, 81; Fowler, 1.
Cheshire county has gone strong for Know Nothing. The democrats here give up the election. Metcalf has probably a majority of 2,600.

From Washington.
THE MR. STUART WHO SPOKE AT TAMMANY—AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—GEN. QUITMAN'S DEPARTURE—THE CHIPPWA CHIEFS GOING TO NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1855.
Some misapprehension exists as to the Mr. Stuart who spoke at the recent Tammany Hall meeting in your city. It was Hon. David Stuart, member of Congress from Michigan, who made the speech on the occasion referred to, and not Hon. Charles C. Stuart, United States Senator from Michigan, as has been erroneously supposed. Senator Stuart has not been engaged in the Quixotic enterprise of attempting to defeat the administration, either inside or outside of Tammany Hall, since the adjournment of Congress.

Interests from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1855.
The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.
Santa Anna has gone south with his troops, leaving but fifteen hundred behind him. The official paper says he has gone to the baths; but it is rumored that he has gone to meet Alvarez, to execute a coup d'etat.
A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Mexico on the 28th ult.

Effects of the late Gale.
BOSTON, March 14, 1855.
The schooner Telegraph was towed into Dennis with the loss of masts. Capt. Wickerson was badly injured by a falling mast. Schooner Springfield, from New York for Portland, ashore at Chatham on the 5th, is full of water. The cargo was saved in a damaged state.
The storm of Friday at Nantucket, New Bedford, Barnstable, and other places, was the most severe that has been experienced for years.

The Frightful Accident at Meredith.
CONCORD, March 14, 1855.
Letters from Meredith, the scene of the awful disaster yesterday, by the falling of the town hall roof, report that James M. Fargin, George Clark, Nathaniel Nichols, S. M. Tuck, and John O. M. Clark had died of their injuries. Many others are not expected to survive. Over one hundred persons had bones broken. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire community.

The Ohio River.
FIRMUS, March 14, 1855.
River 11 1/2 feet, and rising. The weather is clear and mild.

Know Nothing Nominations in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Va., March 14, 1855.
The Know Nothings have nominated Stanhope Flour nery, of Halifax, for Governor of Virginia; Hon. J. M. H. Beale, of Mason, for Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Patton, of Richmond, for Attorney-General. They have all accepted the nominations.

Whig Congressional Nomination.

NEW HAVEN, March 14, 1855.
The Whig Congressional Convention for this district this afternoon nominated John Woodruff second, of this city, for Congress. He had been previously nominated by the Know Nothings.

From the South.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—DESTRUCTION BY THE FIRE IN THE WOODS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, &c., &c.
BALTIMORE, March 14, 1855.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, was have received New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston papers.
The Charleston Courier gives additional details of the destruction from the fire in the woods in South Carolina and Georgia. Many houses, mills and other property had been destroyed. On several railroads, trains loaded with cotton had been burnt. Whole plantations, with all the buildings on them, had been swept away. The turpentine distilleries have also suffered. Near Cheraw, 300,000 turpentine boxes were burnt.

The Charleston military companies were called out to settle the difficulties on the Northeastern Railroad, and thirty rioters had been arrested and committed to jail.

Destructive Conflagrations.

FIRE IN BATH, N. Y.
ALBANY, March 14, 1855.

A fire broke out in the village of Bath yesterday. It originated in the Clinton House, corner of Liberty and Steuben streets, and swept eastward along the north side of Liberty street to the corner of Orchard street, then turned northward, and at last consumed an extensive building in that direction. The Second Baptist Church was about taking fire when the express messenger left Bath for Rochester. No water was to be had, and nothing could be done to arrest the flames. Among the sufferers are Nelson Hamilton, of the Clinton House; R. H. Reed, clothing merchant; Potter & Selye, do.; R. W. Church, dry goods; H. W. Ferriss, do.; J. W. Church, hardware; J. B. Woods, dry goods; D. Rogers, do.; J. Ross, beer and shoes; A. Hess, drug store; L. C. Whitney, dry goods; M. Terrell, of Congress Hall.

FIRE AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, March 14, 1855.

A fire commenced last night on Seneca street, which completely destroyed the stores occupied by C. Spier, J. W. Smith, Manthral & Kohn, and S. B. Lobb. Loss about \$100,000. A portion of the loss was covered by insurance.

State of the Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1855.

It commenced raining here about eight o'clock this evening. There is some thunder and lightning South of us.

OSWEGO, March 14, 1855.

A snow storm commenced yesterday afternoon, and still continues, driving much. The ice is yet good across the St. Lawrence.

Weather mild here this morning, with rain. The St. Nicholas is loading merchandise for Toronto.

Sale of the Corporation Wharves and Slips.

Yesterday being the day advertised for the sale of the wharves and slips belonging to the Corporation, a large crowd attended in the Court of Common Pleas room, composed principally of steamboat men, shipowners and speculators. The leaves of "most of the docks, which were offered yesterday, were sold last year, but as they had but one year to run, they were all brought into market again and re-sold, on the average at greatly reduced prices.

When the leases were offered last year there was a bill pending in the Legislature to increase the rates of wharves on vessels, which had the effect of producing a speculative impulse on the part of buyers, and hence the enormous prices which some of the docks brought. In many cases, we understand, the lessees were unable to pay the rent.

On opening the sale, the Comptroller stated that former lessees required the Corporation to have six feet of water in the slips at low tide, and in some instances, where the Corporation had failed to comply with the stipulation, instead of receiving rent they had actually been brought into debt to the lessees. Now, the Comptroller said the Corporation would not agree to furnish any depth of water, but that he should use his endeavors to keep the slips dredged out for the sake of the public health.

The lessees are to run five years from the 1st of May next, and the purchaser to take the docks as they shall be found at that time, and to keep them in repair during the time of occupancy, and the Corporation to be liable only for damage by the elements.

The following are the prices per annum which the lessees brought yesterday, together with the amount for which they were sold last year—

EAST RIVER.		1854.	1855.
Pier.			
West side No. 12 and bulkhead adjoining slip.		\$3,200	\$2,100
East side No. 12 and bulkhead adjoining slip.		3,700	3,300
West side No. 10, 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 bulkheads.		1,200	
East side No. 10, 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 bulkheads.		5,900	
West side No. 21 and bulkhead, Burroughs slip.		4,200	3,150
East side No. 22, Fulton street and Fulton market slip.		4,100	2,900
East side No. 23, Fulton street and Fulton market slip.		5,100	5,100
East side No. 24, Fulton street and Fulton market slip.		575	525
East side No. 25, Fulton street and Fulton market slip.		3,100	
West side No. 33 and bulkhead, Oliver street.		4,100	1,700
East side No. 34 and bulkhead, Oliver street.		2,100	
West side No. 35 and bulkhead, Oliver street.		6,700	3,400
East side No. 36 and bulkhead, Oliver street.		3,050	
West side No. 40 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		6,500	2,900
East side No. 41 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		3,000	
West side No. 42 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		5,900	3,250
East side No. 43 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		3,150	
West side No. 44 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		1,250	1,050
East side No. 45 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		300	550
West side No. 46 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		500	
East side No. 47 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		150	150
West side No. 48 and bulkhead, Rutgers slip.		105	45

NORTH RIVER.		1854.	1855.
West side No. 12 and bulkhead, Al-lan street.		3,450	2,450
East side No. 13 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		10,700	9,900
West side No. 14 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		7,000	3,200
East side No. 15 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		5,050	5,000
West side No. 16 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		2,000	1,700
East side No. 17 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		800	
West side No. 18 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		3,100	
East side No. 19 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,300	
West side No. 20 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		2,500	
East side No. 21 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,900	1,700
West side No. 22 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		2,400	2,900
East side No. 23 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,800	1,650
West side No. 24 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		2,600	2,750
East side No. 25 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		875	450
West side No. 26 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		850	900
East side No. 27 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		500	
West side No. 28 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		450	
East side No. 29 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,000	
West side No. 30 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,300	
East side No. 31 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		350	
West side No. 32 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		150	
East side No. 33 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		450	
West side No. 34 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		1,175	
East side No. 35 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		700	
West side No. 36 and bulkhead, Co-dar street.		475	

Brooklyn City News.

CONVICTION FOR RAPE.—William M. Farrell, a young married man, was arraigned before the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on an indictment for rape committed upon the person of a little girl named Mary Elizabeth Nolan. The offense, as charged, was committed between the 26th and 28th of January last, at the residence of the accused in the city of Brooklyn. The girl was employed in the family as nurse to an infant. Evidence of a bodily injury was made manifest on the girl some time after, which led to inquiry, and resulted in the arrest of the defendant. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury after a short absence, found the prisoner guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

Importance of House-keepers.—Our Spring assortment of carpets, oilcloths, curtains, and other materials in a variety of styles, patterns and colors, is now on hand. The goods are of the best quality, and at greatly reduced prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Strand street, corner of Chrystie.

Dealers in Clothing Visiting New York this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of goods, which is the largest and most complete ever brought to this city. It is from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, the result of our consideration. While the disposition of our goods is the object of our anxiety, we have secured ourselves of the advantages of our market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than ever, and to sell it at remarkably low prices. D. DEAN & CO., 235, 237 and 239 Broadway, corner Warren street.

Rare Opportunity for Milliners.—The largest and finest assortment of spring and summer millinery now in New York will be opened this day, by R. T. Wilde, No. 23, Broadway, at 10 o'clock. The goods are all specially selected to suit the new fashions, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at this season, cheap, to the new styled dress, the superb richness of artificial flowers, &c., received by the express from Paris. The goods are from the factories of the most celebrated milliners in France, and are of the latest style. The goods are of the highest quality, and are offered at